Number 360 THE Juby 13, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, July 13, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS *ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living on the waters of King's creek, on the night of the 23d inſtant, June, a dark ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, 4 years old, no brand, but has a lump on the right ſide near her flank, occaſioned by a hurt, and a lump on the eaſtern joint of her left hind foot. The man who took ſaid Mare is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 22 years of age, black hair, fair complexion, and pitted with the ſmall pox; he took off a man's wife by the name of Murphy, they were ſeen at or near Weſt-Liberty, and it is ſuppoſed will make towards the mountains. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief ſhall receive the above reward of five dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable expences if brought to the ſubſcriber,* to John Purviance, *tavernkeeper, in Waſhington.*

JOHN BERRY.

June 29, 1793.

HEREBY authoriſe Iſaac Pearce, poſtrider, on the route to Morgantown, and David Donelly, poſtrider, the route to Wheleſs, to receive money on my account from thoſe who may be in arrears for the Pittſburgh Gazette, and receipt for the ſame. Thoſe indebted will take notice and pay the ſaid poſtriders, which will particularly oblige

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber, one of the wood rangers of Allegheny county, a dark bay yearling horſe colt, with ſome white in her face. The owner may have her again by applying to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek about four miles from Pittſburgh, proving property, and paying charges.

JOHN BELL.

July 3, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Frederick Wiſe, late of Fredericktown, Waſhington county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them properly atteſted for ſettlement.

CATHARINE WISE, *Adminiſtratrix.*
ISAAC JENKINSON, *Adminiſtrator.*

Fifth month 28th, 1793. 6t.

Reflections on the affairs of the United States, occaſioned by the preſent war in Europe.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THE application of the above ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, might be as follows:

1ſt. In the purchaſe of two thouſand acres of land on the *weſtern* bank of Suſquehannah, as a town ſeat, to be regularly laid off in *a town or city for inland trade and manufactories*, with ſtreets ſixty feet wide, in oblongs of five hundred feet, fronting the ſouth weſtern or *prevalent ſummer winds*, by two hundred and twenty feet; each oblong to be interſected by a twenty foot ally, running lengthwiſe, from the north weſt to ſouth eaſt, ſo as to give *all* the lots *ſouth weſt* front expoſures, or *ſouth weſt* bank expoſures, and outlets in the rear.

	Dollars.
The purchaſe of the land including the farm buildings which may be on it, and water rights, &c. would probably be at fifteen dollars per acre, for two thouſand acres.	30,000

The contents will be a little more than three ſquare miles. The ſhape might be two miles on the river, by a little more than one mile and one half runing from the river.—The number of lots of twenty feet front, and one hundred feet deep, would be about twenty ſix thouſand.

2ndly, in the erection of five hundred and ten ſtone and brick houſes, of the value of three hundred dollars each (incluſive of the value of the lots.) 153,000

Two hundred and twenty ſtone and brick houſes, of the value of five hundred dollars each, 110,000

Fifty ſtone and brick houſes of the value of eight hundred dollars each, 40,000

Ten ſtone and brick houſes of the value of two thouſand dollars each, 20,000

Four ſtone & brick houſes, of the value of ſix hundred and fifty dollars each, 2,600

Two mills for preparing hemp which would often come down in boats, and on rafts from the rich new lands on the upper waters of Suſquehannah and its branches, one thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars each, 2,500

One mill for preparing flax, 800

One mill of about five hundred ſpindles, for ſpinning flak, hemp, and combed wool, to be divided into fifty ſhares of one hundred dollars each, to increaſe the number of prizes, 5,000

One rope walk, 2,000

Two ſmaller ditto, one thouſand dollars each. 2,000

Two tan yards, one thouſand five hundred dollars each, 3,000

Two ſmaller ditto, 1,000

One paper mill, 1,500

One flaxſeed, hempſeed, and rapeſeed oil mill, 1,500

One griſt mill, 2,000

Two bake houſes, five hundred dollars each, 1,000

Two ſlitting and rolling mills, five thouſand each 10,000

One ſteel furnace, 3,000

One ſoap boiler's and tallow chandler's ſhop, 500

One malt houſe, 2,000

One brewery, 4,000

Ten grain and fruit diſtilleries, of various ſizes, averaging in value one thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars each, 12,500

One printer's office for the Engliſh language, 500

One printer's office for the German language, 300

Six blackſmith's ſhops, and naileries of various ſizes, averaging five hundred dollars each, 3,000

Two cooper's ſhops, one three hundred, the other two hundred dollars. 500

One ceder cooper's ſhop, 200

Four hatter's ſhops' two at five hundred, and two at three hundred dollars, 1,000

One bleach yard and houſe, 1,000

Two fulling mills, one a thouſand, the other one thouſand five hundred dollars, 2,500

Two potteries, five hundred dollars each, 1,000

Four wheelwright's and chairmaker's ſhops, two at five hundred, and two at four hundred dollars, 1,800

Two coperſmith's ſhops, one five hundred, the other four hundred dollars, 900

Two pot aſh works, one three hundred, the other two hundred dollars, 500

One braſs founder's ſhop, 600

Two painter's ſhops, one five hundred, the other three hundred dollars, 800

Two turner's ſhops, one five hundred, the other three hundred dollars, 800

Two water forges, one thouſand five hundred dollars each, 3,000

Four tilt hammer ditto, one thouſand dollars each, 4,000

One tobacco and ſnuff manufactory, 800

Two boring and grinding mills for guns, ſcythes, ſickles, &c. at 1000 dollars, 2,000

Two ſkin dreſſer's ſhops, five hundred dollars each, 1,000

Four lumber yards on the river, fenced, twenty dollars each. 100

Two gun ſmith's ſhops, one five hundred, the other three hundred dollars, 800

Two boat builder's yards and ſheds, one four hundred, the other three hundred dollars, 700

Four ſchool houſes, two for each ſex, (part to be German) at three hundred dollars (twenty hundred) and four houſes for the tutors, five hundred (two thouſand) dollars, 3,000

One church for all denominations, to be uſed in rotation by every ſociety, until any one ſhall have a place of worſhip of its own, when that ſociety ſhall loſe its right, 4,000

Two taverns, one four thouſand, the other three thouſand dollars, 7,000

Two ſtables, one in the vicinity of each tavern, for 30 horſes and ten carrages, one thouſand dollars each, 2,000

One hundred buildings, of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars each, half with, and half without cellars, for tradeſmen's and manufacturer's ſhops, ſtables &c. as occaſion may require, 25,000

One large ſcale houſe to weigh loaded waggons, to be erected on the market ſquare, 500

One ſcale houſe to weigh hogſheads and other things, of leſs than one ton weight 100

One ſail cloth manufactory. 5,000

One plumber's ſhop, 300

Two brick kilns, yards and houſes, eight hundred dollars each, 6,000

Two twine and cord factories, five hundred dollars each 1,000

Four ſlaughter houſes and yards, 1,600

One ſtarch work and dwelling houſe, 800

One library of three hundred ſhares, of ten dollars each, to increaſe the number of prizes, to be compoſed of books relative to the uſeful arts and manufactures, 3,000

One parchment manufactory, 500

One glue manufactory, 500

One pump-maker's ſhed and yard, 100

Charges of the ſuperintendence of the execution, at one per cent. 5,000

The buildings above mentioned will form a town of one thouſand houſes, uſeful work ſhops and factories by water, fire, or hand, all of ſtone or brick, which is larger by near one half than the borough of Lancaſter. Being on the river Suſquehannah, *a very great and extenſive natural canal*, which with its branches, flows through a country of fifteen millions of acres, and will be connected with the lakes, the poſition for a town muſt be conſidered as warranting a preſumption, that the lots, would be more valuable. In order to extend this advantage, the buildings ſhould be erected upon every ſecond, or perhaps every third lot; whereby a number of interval lots would be left, which would be of nearly the ſame value. A further advantage would reſult from ſuch a diſpoſition of the houſes, as the vacant lots could be uſefully applied to garden purpoſes until they ſhould be built upon. As the propoſed houſes and workſhops would be of ſtone and brick, the poſſibility of the progreſs of fire would be leſs, if the owners of the interval lots ſhould build *wooden* houſes hereafter, than if they were to erect ſuch houſes in a compact ſeparate quarter.

The lots, without the ſcene, which ſhould be firſt built on, would coſt, after throwing out the ſtreets and alleys, about five dollars, and might be moderately eſtimated, were ſuch a town erected, at the medium value of ten dollars.

This town being contemplated as ſuch *an auxiliary* to Philadelphia, as Manchester, Leeds, Bermingham, and Sheffield, &c. are to the ſea ports of Great Britain, it would be neceſſary to connect it with that city *immediately* and *effectually*, by opening a good road to the Lancaſter turnpike, by whatever might be neceſſary to give it the benefit of the communication with Philadelphia through the Swatara and Tulpohocken canal, through the Brandywine canal, and through the Newport and Wilmington roads, and by all other means which can be deviſed. It would alſo be proper to connect it with the boroughs of Reading, Lancaſter, York,

Carliſle, &c. and with the weſtern, north-weſtern, northern, and other great roads. Thus circumſtanced, with the ſupplies of wood-fuel, coal, bark, iron, grain, cattle, hemp, flax, wool, timber, ſtone, lime, forage, &c. which thoſe roads, and the Suſquehannah and its branches, would certainly and permanently afford, this place could not fail to become of very great profit to the ſubſcribers, or prize holders, or the ſtate, and to the landed intereſt, both tenants and owners. The expence of tranſportation from the neareſt navigable part of the Suſquehannah by way of Newport, is nine dollars per ton; from Middletown it is twelve dollars per ton, to ſixteen dollars per ton; and as four-fifths of the ſtate are on or weſtward of that river, the immenſe ſaving that would be made by a great and ſtable market like that contemplated, is equally manifeſt and deſirable.

(To be continued.)

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Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, May 1.

BY private letters we are informed, that Nantz has ſurrendered to the arms of the counter-revolutioniſts.—The ſame letters announce, that Philip Egalite was carried back to Paris, thoſe who were carrying him to Marſeilles being afraid of meeting the Marſeilleſe upon the road.

TOURNAY, May 3.

On the 1ſt inſtant, the French attacked the advanced poſts of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulſed in all their attempts. On the ſame morning the French alſo attacked the advanced poſts on the centre, but were there likewiſe repulſed: they ſuffered in theſe ſeveral engagements a conſiderable loſs both of men and cannon.

We have this day received letters from Bruſſels, dated the 3d inſtant, in the afternoon, one of them incloſing the following letter that moment come to hand.

"MONS, May 1.

"We have taken by aſſault the mountain of Auſin, one league diſtant from Valenciennes, which was ſtrongly fortified with cannon, and intercepted the communication of the four roads. We have taken ſeveral priſoners, and we are aſſured 40 or 50 pieces of cannon. However this may be, it is certain that we have poſſeſſion of the mountain; ſo that we can keep a check on the camp of Famars, and get poſſeſſion of Valenciennes with more facility."

LONDON, May 7.

A very important action took place on the 1ſt inſtant, between a part of the combined armies and the French. On the morning of the 1ſt, the French advanced a conſiderable body of troops againſt the corps of the Pruſſians under general Knobleſdorf, occupying the poſt of Maulde, and likewiſe againſt the Auſtrians occupying the important poſt before Conde. The relief of that place was evidently the object of the French. They meant by advancing againſt the Pruſſian general and the advanced corps of the prince of Saxe Cobourg's army, to keep them in check, while they made their chief attack upon the Auſtrians, under cover of a large wood of which the French were in poſſeſſion. They commenced their attack at five in the morning, and between that and evening made four different attacks, the laſt of which, the moſt vigorous, commenced at three, and was not over till between ſix and ſeven in the evening. The Auſtrians ſtood all the different attacks with the utmoſt bravery and firmneſs. The greateſt part of them were engaged with muſketry in the wood. General Knobleſdorf detached ſeveral corps from his poſt to their aſſiſtance, which he could do with the greateſt ſafety, he was ſupported by two battalions of Britiſh from Tourney. The French were at length completly repulſed, and ſeveral pieces of cannon were taken.

The loſs was conſiderable on both ſides. The French were greatly ſuperior in numbers. They retreated in confuſion to Famars. It was ſuppoſed that the conſequence of this victory on the part of the allies muſt be attended with the fall of Conde.

It is reported, that the commiſſaries from the national convention have ordered all the Engliſh merchants reſiding at Dunkirk to quit that town in leſs than 24 hours from the firſt inſt.

The whole capture of the Spaniſh galleon, or regiſter ſhip, was on Saturday laſt adjudged to the captors, and the Spaniſh ambaſſador has aſſented to it, after a minute inveſtigation of the ſubject. Lord Hood will be entitled to a ſhare, as commander in chief of the fleet which made the capture; and it is ſaid that his proportion alone will amount to 60,000l. ſterling.

The French convention have voted to their miniſter at war, the enormous ſum of 52,800,000 livres; is about 2,300,000l. to provide ſubſiſtence for the armies.

The empreſs of Ruſſia has taken poſſeſſion of a conſiderable part of Poland. She has attempted a juſtification of her conduct, which has much the ſame truth and juſtice to recommend it as the king of Pruſſia's reaſons for ſeizing Dantzic.

The king of Poland was given to underſtand by the Ruſſian miniſter, that unleſs he attended the confederation at Grodno, prince Louis of Wirtemberg, would be appointed by the Imperial court to ſucceed him on the throne.

Ruſſia, after having divided Poland, we now ſee dictating to Sweden.—What may ſhe not be expected to do, as ſoon as the affairs of France are ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the combined powers.

Conde ſtill holds out, but the garriſon is reported to be in ſuch diſtreſs for proviſions, that it muſt ſoon fall. All the heavy artillery and ammunition will be before Mentz by the 5th of May. From that city, the inhabitants to the amount of 15,000, have been expelled by the French, to prevent a famine. The garriſon has ſtill ſome ſupply of corn left, and a little horſe fleſh, but no eggs nor vegetables. It is provided with wine, which is drank abundantly by the French, who pull to pieces the old houſes for fire-wood. There is no longer any hope of the capitulation of Mentz. An attempt has been made to inundate the French mines near the city.

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American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated June 14.

"I have juſt arrived here from the Havanna, which place I left on the 6th of June. On the 23d of May the declaration of war was proclaimed againſt France, at the Havanna, and on the 25th the expulſionof theFrench from the territory, in 8 days was publiſhed.

"On the 4th of June an extraordinary packet arrived, and in the newſpapers brought by this veſſel I read the account of an attack made by the inhabitants of Biſcay on the town of Bayonne, which they took with the loſs of four thouſand men, and put thirty thouſand Frenchmen to the ſword; and I alſo read that the Catalonians had taken great part of Rouſſillon."

June 29. We hear from the northward that preparations are making at Weſtpoint to put that important poſt into a complete ſtate of defence, to prevent any European attempts at a *partition* of the United States. It is added, that large quantities of lead are alſo purchaſing by order of government in the different ſtates, and all the ſpare cannon that can be found. Individuals from Europe report, that *if* the leagued powers againſt France prove ſucceſsful this campaign, America will ſoon be required to accede to the general confederation.

A letter from a merchant in London, (dated May 1,) to his friend in New-York, has the following paragraph.

"I find the ſituation of things at home as well as abroad has brought Mr. Pitt to ſay very nearly as much as that he will treat with the convention, or the men of the day, if no better can be done. He is ſo much frightened at the home ſituation of things, that he will make terms with France, and next packet will confirm to you what I now write."

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, dated June 22.

"I have to relate to you a moſt melancholy event, which will both ſurpriſe and diſtreſs. On Thurſday laſt an election was held at the court-houſe in this borough, for field officers. Several perſons diſcovering the ſame active zeal, to carry their reſpective tickets, which has been often witneſſed in this place; accordingly ſome ſmart altercations reſpecting the legal qualifications of the voters. Amongſt others, *Major James Lamberton* and *Mr. John Duncan* exchanged ſome words, which had like to come to blows on the ſpot; but, by the interference of the ſpectators, the affair was huſhed, and there was no more of it at that time, nor all the next day (Friday). The latter, however, conceiving his honor hurt, had retained it in his mind, and Friday evening ſent his brother-in-law, Mr. Joſeph Poſtlethwait, with a challenge to the former, the purport of which was to meet him next morning with piſtols, in the commons by the works, to give him ſatisfaction for (what he conſidered) the inſult offered him at the election. Major Lamberton not being at home when Mr. Poſtlethwait called at his houſe with the challenge, he hunted him from place to place, until he at laſt found him in a friend's houſe, ſpending an hour after the buſineſs of the day in ſocial converſe; he called him out and delivered him the fatal meſſage verbally—which Major Lamberton neither accepted nor declined, but went home to his houſe; the other followed, and delivered it again in writing, allowing five minutes to return an anſwer, or be deemed a coward in the public eſtimation: he accordingly accepted the challenge. This morning, at the appointed hour, they met on the ground; Major Lamberton with Mr. Robert Huſton as his ſecond, Mr. Duncan with Mr. James Blain as his ſecond; Mr. Joſeph Poſtlethwait alſo accompanied Mr. Duncan. Colonel Wray being obſerved at ſome diſtance walking in the commons, Mr. Poſtlethwait, at Mr. Duncan's requeſt, went to him and ſolicited him to attend. While the ſeconds were meaſuring out the ground, Major Lamberton aſked Mr. Duncan when was the matter to end; if both ſhould miſs the firſt time would he then be ſatisfied? He replied, that he would never leave the ground until one of them was killed, except conceſſions were made. Major Lamberton anſwered, he was to expect no conceſſions from him, as he conceived he had given him no cauſe of affront; make your rules by which we ſhall fight and I ſhall abide by them. It was agreed that the ſeconds ſhould meaſure off eight paces; a ſcore be made in the centre, from which the parties ſhould ſtart back to back, face about by the word to be given by one of the ſeconds, march up to each other, and reſerve their fire as long as they chuſe; but neither to croſs the centre mark. This was accordingly obſerved by both parties, with the moſt ſcrupulous—At the deſire of Major [illegible] they ſhook hands, wiſhed each future happineſs ſhould they fall off, wheeled at the word, ſtepped to each other with the moſt ſeen undaunted firmneſs, each reſerv his fire until they came to the mar the centre—when the bullet from M jor Lamberton's piſtol unhappily tered Mr. Duncan's head juſt above right eye, and went through his br He fell in a moment, with his piſtol his hand, and never moved again diſcovered the ſmalleſt ſymptoms of ——Thus ended this unhappy catrophe, which has thrown two fa lies into the moſt pitiable ſcene of trefs."

Abſtract of further European News.

Seven thouſand Engliſh troops have arrived at Oſtend—It is expected that Dunkirk will be attacked—The extent of territory which his majeſty the of Pruſſia has acquired in Pol eſtimated at 1000 ſquare leagues, a population of twelve or thirteen hundred thouſand ſouls—The Polith noblemen at Vienna are ſet out to pay homage to the empreſs and the king of Pruſſia—It is reported that the French miniſtry are taking meaſures to detach Great Britain from the general combination of powers—A Spaniſh ſhip the N. S. de la Conceprion, from Vera Cruz, taken by the French privateer Dumourier, is retaken by the Achilles privateer of Weymouth, and carried into Baltimore, in Ireland—this is another regiſter ſhip, which was taken in company with that recaptured by the Phaeton frigate—The bank of England diſcounted in one day, bills to the amount of twelve hundred thouſand pounds—The Iriſh Catholic convention have voted an addreſs of thanks to the king, acknowledging their gratitude for his generous recommendation, by which they have received ſubſtantial benefits from the wiſdom and liberality of parliament—alſo an addreſs to the lord lieutenant—they alſo voted 2000l. for a pedeſtrian ſtatue of the king, and donations to fundry of their friends—After exhorting their brethren to join in every conſtitutional mode of promoting a parliamentary reform, they concluded that they now looked upon themſelves as freemen—and then diſſolved the convention.

Pittſburgh, July 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his way to the treaty with the Indians, dated at an Indian town at the mouth of Buffaloe creek, 36 miles above Niagara, June 4, 1793, to his friend in this town.

"I arrived at Niagara after a diſagreeable journey, but without any accident, where I found the commiſſioners; they are in great hopes of making peace, and, if hearſay may be depended on, I ſee nothing in the way.

"On my route I paſſed through ſeveral towns of the Six Nations; I was treated well, and they appear very friendly. The Cornplanter and Big Tree are now with me, on their way to the Allegheny to collect their people, and go to the treaty by the way of Fort Franklin and the Salt Licks—I hope they may not meet with any of our ſcouting parties to moleſt them.

"This day Mr. Heckenwelder, ſix Quaker preachers, doctor M'Clofky, and myſelf are to ſail for Detroit, to wait there for the commiſſioners, who are not to leave Niagara before the laſt of this month—this delay is occaſioned by a letter from Captain M'Kee to Governor Simcoe, informing him that the Indians would not be collected at Sanduſky before that time, and that the commiſſioners had as well remain where they are.

Sunday laſt arrived here under the command of Captain Pike, about 2[illegible] federal troops.